

What is claimed is:

1. An image sensor using correlated double sampling technology which outputs data of an object by using difference
5 between a reset voltage signal and a data voltage signal of a unit pixel, comprising:

a plurality of unit pixels arranged in a matrix, each outputting the reset voltage signal and the data voltage signal;

10 a plurality of clamping means, each coupled to each unit pixels for clamping up the reset signal to a predetermined voltage level; and

a voltage controlling block for adjusting voltage level supplied to a gate of each of clamping means.

15

2. The image sensor as recited in claim 1, wherein the voltage controlling block includes:

a D/A converting means for receiving a digital code and outputting an analog voltage;

20 a first switch coupled between the D/A converting means and the clamping means and controlled by a first control signal; and

a second switch coupled between a ground voltage and the clamping means and controlled by the inverse first control
25 signal.

3. The image sensor as recited in claim 2, wherein the

voltage controlling block includes an inverter, connected to the second switch, for inverting the first control signal.

4. The image sensor as recited in claim 2, wherein each
5 clamping means is composed of one MOS transistor coupled between supply voltage and an output node of each pixel.

5. The image sensor as recited in claim 4, wherein the first switch is coupled to a gate of the MOS transistor of
10 clamping means.

6. The image sensor as recited in claim 1, wherein each clamping means is included in each column of the matrix and one voltage controlling block is in whole chip of one image
15 sensor.